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Daily Report

# Sub-Saharan Africa

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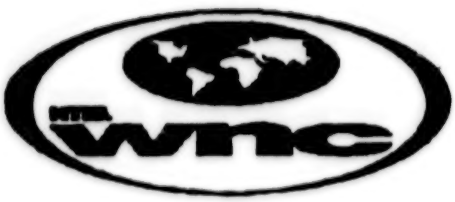


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# Daily Report
## Sub-Saharan Africa

*FBIS-AFR-96-027* *8 February 1996*

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**Cameroon, Nigeria Resort To Diplomatic Means on Bakassi**

*AB0702142596 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1830 GMT 6 Feb 96*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Nigeria and Cameroon seem to have resorted to diplomatic means to solve the conflict between them over the Bakassi Peninsula. Christian Dou Delouami has the details:

[Begin Delouami recording] According to an official from the Nigerian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the two countries have engaged in diplomatic contacts to prevent a recurrence of the bloody incidents which took place on 3 and 4 February. According to the Nigerian media, four people were killed and 13 others injured during the 3 and 4 February clashes. The death toll was not officially commented upon, despite the fact that the Nigerian authorities have confirmed the incident.

On the Cameroonian side, the national radio announced that two people were killed, a Cameroonian and a Nigerian. It should be said that in the past years, conflicts have erupted frequently between Cameroon and Nigeria over the Bakassi Peninsula, that was until each of the two countries deployed their troops in December 1993 on each side of the border in order to put an end to the clashes. Developments in the situaiton between the two countries are closely watched by France, which, through its Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has called on the two sides to exercise restraint. [passage omitted] [end recording]

According to CAMEROON TRIBUNE, a Cameroonian daily, two people were killed, one Cameroonian and one Nigerian. Douala Moutome, the Cameroonian minister of justice and in charge of the Bakassi file at the International Court of Justice, has commented on the incidents. Details with correspondent Jean-Mater Ndi:

[Begin recording] [Moutome] I was really very disappointed by Nigeria's initiative, because I thought that once we had referred the matter to the Court of Justice, and because of the atmosphere that prevailed at the meeting in The Hague between the Nigerian and the Cameroonian delegations, I would have expected all parties to abide by the law. And as a Cameroonian, I regret that people have been killed because of the radicalization of attitudes. However, I still hope that Cameroon will react, as well as the international community.

I would like to point out three facts: First, our reaction will certainly be followed by another very firm verbal protest, telling the other party that it is necessary for us, as brothers, to get on well. We should strive to solve our problems without (?necessarily) taking the case to court. Second, we should not make any mistake on some of the terms we use, such as the word contact. The contacts we are talking about are contacts made between Abuja and Yaounde. These are internal contacts and they are an opportunity for President Biya to give some advice to the various parties on tolerance and caution. Third, it should be well understood that the administration did not mean to say that the two sides will take the matter to court, but that the two sides agree to abide by the court's decision. That is why we were very surprised to see Nigeria use its troops instead of waiting for the court's decision.

[Ndi] How many people were killed?

[Moutome] As far as I know two people were killed. One on both sides. [end recording]

**Southern African Police Forces Agree To Cooperate**

*MB0702111996 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0954 GMT 07 Feb 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] PRETORIA Feb 7 SAPA - Measures to enhance cooperation between southern African police forces had been discussed by heads of 11 criminal investigation services at Midrand near Johannesburg earlier this week, the SA [South Africa] Police Service said on Wednesday.

National crime investigation service head, Divisional Commissioner Wouter Grove, said the countries had undertaken to standardise vehicle clearance certificates in an effort to curb cross-border vehicle theft.

Other measures included compiling a central crime intelligence database, improving the effectiveness of border controls and joint operations in trouble spots.

The heads of the criminal investigation services were confident the resolutions adopted would be effective in fighting syndicate crime, Grove said.

The countries represented at the meeting were Angola, Mozambique, Tanzania, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia, Lesotho, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Malawi and Swaziland.

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## Burundi

### Burundi: Prime Minister on Refugees, UN Military Role, Belgian Aid

*BR0702141296 Brussels LE SOIR in French 6 Feb 96 p 2*

[Interview with Burundian Prime Minister Antoine Nduwayo by Colette Braeckman in Bujumbura; date not given: "Pressure From the International Community...."]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Braeckman] At a time when the United Nations is considering military intervention in the field, there is relative calm. What exactly is the situation in Burundi?

[Nduwayo] It is true that the situation has recently improved somewhat: Security is our prime concern and our efforts are starting to produce results as the population is turning away from those who are seeking to divide us. As we pursue our awareness-boosting campaigns, the spirit of confrontation is losing ground. For the past three weeks, members of the government have been touring the country listening to the population and their real concerns, and people are speaking to us, they are telling us how they are victims of the demands of armed bands, and how the peasant farmers are being held to ransom.

[Braeckman] But the peasant farmers fear the Army?

[Nduwayo] In many places people are calling on the security forces to protect them. You must not believe that the attackers only kill Tutsis. They also attack Hutus who refuse to comply with their demands, to support them, or to hide them. In Bujumbura we have made the city safe again, calm has been restored, food and water supplies have been restored, electricity too. The gangs have withdrawn and now avoid any direct confrontation with the Army. Of course there are still incursions in Cibitoke Province which neighbors Zaire.

[Braeckman] It is said that when there are attacks the Army always arrives late, i.e. when the attackers have already left.

[Nduwayo] That is not true. Of course, when the Army is informed of an attack, it has to regroup and take precautions.

#### International Opinion Seems To Be Manipulated

[Braeckman] Why is Kamenke, the Hutu district of Bujumbura, still empty of any inhabitants?

[Nduwayo] This week I went to Gatumba, on the Zairian border, and to Gaseni, in North Mutanga, to speak with the people who had fled Kamenke. In order to try and convince them to return home, to follow the example of the Kimama district where the population returned after a zone leader set up a security committee. The inhabitants were to return to Kamenke this weekend to see for themselves what the situation is, but they were dissuaded from this: during Friday night there was firing from high points in the district and it was clear that the Hutu extremists wanted to stop these people from returning home, to prevent the situation from returning to normal. There are some people who try to dramatize the situation to draw the attention of the international community.

[Braeckman] The UN secretary general recommends sending troops to the Zairian border who would be prepared to intervene in the event of serious trouble. What do you think of this?

[Nduwayo] I think that international opinion is being manipulated. It fears another Rwanda, another genocide, but the situation here is different. In any event, both the prime minister and the president and the government as a whole are opposed to this idea. We consider that sending in foreign troops would in fact strengthen the rebellion. People speak of intervention, but where should the Blue Helmets intervene? Should they take up positions on every hill?

[Braeckman] But the FRODEBU [Front for Democracy in Burundi], the majority party, supports this idea....

[Nduwayo] Yes, they believe there is no other solution. But there is another contradiction. The FRODEBU signed the government agreement which is a pact between all the parties. This agreement is guaranteed by the United Nations and explicitly excludes any foreign intervention. How can the FRODEBU and the United Nations sign something and then now advocate the contrary? This intervention will not take place: If it does, the whole country will blow up, because we will all oppose these foreign troops, including myself as an ordinary citizen.

[Braeckman] In addition to the secretary general's initiative, there is also that of former Tanzanian President Nyerere. He seems to want to talk with everyone and open up the negotiations to the "rebels"....

[Nduwayo] He is entitled to speak with everybody, but I wonder by what right they want to oblige us to discuss with a terrorist movement. What does it represent? What is its ideology? As you know, it advocates ethnic exclusion, elimination, and it has received the support of former Rwandan soldiers and militias: It attacks the civilian population and practices terror. On this point, there is unanimity here: The president also agrees, we cannot discuss with the Nyangoma people.

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**I Refuse to Yield to the Law of the Street**

[Braeckman] What are President Nyerere's chances?

[Nduwayo] His chances are those for a regional, African solution. I believe there is great hope if neighboring countries participate in seeking a solution. Three African heads of state, Desmond Tutu, Amani [as published] Toure of Mali, and Nyerere, are trying to lend their good offices. I see this as positive, and in any event more realistic than foreign intervention decided by the United Nations.

[Braeckman] You have just imprisoned the opposition leaders who called for a week-long strike and the president's resignation. The organizers of the general strikes had never been bothered before.

[Nduwayo] The strike was a failure. I refuse to yield to the law of the street. There can be no question of exerting pressure of this kind in calling for the resignation of anyone at all, the country must be governed.

[Braeckman] Why have the putschists who assassinated President Ndadaye not yet been punished?

[Nduwayo] Some of them are already in prison, their cases are ready but it is true that the inquiries took a long time. The courts have been set up and the trials will be held. Soldiers are in prison and also civilians who organized the massacres of October 1993.

[Braeckman] What is the economic situation?

[Nduwayo] It is very difficult. Companies had no electricity for two months. In some provinces it was impossible to farm. Bubanza province is a disaster area. Coffee, our principal resource, has not been maintained. We need help with reconstruction.

**The Priority: Humanitarian Emergencies**

[Braeckman] What will you be requesting from Belgium during your next visit?

[Nduwayo] I will be calling for a return of Belgian cooperation. It was involved in major, positive projects in the fields of health, education, and agriculture. Today we need to rebuild the schools, health centers, and homes. I am also going to ask Belgium to help us protect the children. There are more than 20,000 orphans in Burundi, and many disabled children with no school to go to. We are going to launch a major nationwide program, with the help of UNICEF. This is urgent: Do you know that the vaccination cover has fallen from 80 percent to 40 percent of the population, and that cholera has appeared in certain regions due to a lack of drinking water?

There are urgent humanitarian needs here and it is more important to solve these than to fund endless conferences. I would also like to launch an appeal to the international press: You are doing Burundi a disservice by presenting an exclusively ethnic analysis, it is playing into the hands of the extremists who are seeking to divide us. You only see Hutus and Tutsis. Have you forgotten that the Burundian people exist and that there is a strong and ancient national identity?

**Burundi: Human Rights League Says UN Report 'Biased'**

*EA0702215596 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 1100 GMT 7 Feb 96*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The Burundian human rights league, Iteka, yesterday published its comments on the first report on the human rights situation in Burundi by the UN special rapporteur, Mr. Paulo (Sergio) Pinheiro.

Iteka considers that Pinheiro's report is biased, adding that the special rapporteur's mandate was not defined properly. I suggest you listen to Mr. Christophe Sebudandi, the Iteka chairman, in an interview with Innocent Sabimana:

[Begin recording] [Sebudandi] First, a special rapporteur is someone who is very important when it comes to solving a crisis in countries like Burundi. He is someone who comes, who makes observations, who notes what has happened in the field of human rights violations, and then issues recommendations on how to solve the crisis.

We were amazed, however, by the fact that he began in March 1995 while in the league's view — and also in the view of many people — the root of the crisis is the bloody putsch of 21 October 1993 [words indistinct]. And it seems to us that this aspect was not part of the special rapporteur's mission. [passage omitted] [end recording]

The chairman of Iteka also told us that the special rapporteur did not work together with Burundian human rights leagues.

The chairman of Iteka hopes, however, that Mr. Pinheiro will correct these erroneous — this was the word used — pieces of information in the second report expected at the end of March 1996.

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## Equatorial Guinea

### Equatorial Guinea: Minister Limits Movement of Foreigners During Election

*AB0702194696 Malabo Radio Nacional de Guinea Ecuatorial Network in Spanish 0600 GMT 7 Feb 96*

[Order No. 2 issued by minister of state for interior in Malabo on 6 February]

[FBIS Translated Text] Ministerial order No. 2 of 6 February regulating the movement of foreigners in the country. Considering the very important nature of the presidential elections ordered by decree No. 10/1996 of 11 January, the first multiparty presidential elections to be held since the independence of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea on 2 October 1968 and the climax of the ongoing multiparty political process in the country, the government, while permitting and facilitating immigration, demands that foreigners devote themselves to the activities they are formally authorized to carry out. It is in this regard, that they are excluded from exercising political rights.

Nevertheless, the experience of the last two elections in this country, especially, the 17 September 1995 municipal elections, several foreigners committed serious offenses, that is intolerable acts against state security and the peaceful coexistence in our society.

The offenses, therefore, demand that a series of special measures be taken to remedy this regrettable situation which can lead to fratricidal friction among brothers. As a result, by virtue of the existing legal provisions, I hereby decide:

Article 1: To avoid frictions and violent acts or disruption of law and order involving any foreigner during the upcoming presidential elections, the movement of foreigners residing in the country is hereby restricted.

Article 2: However, the following cases are not affected by the provision of Article 1: International observers formally invited by the government to supervise the elections and other cases due to special circumstances, officially justified, and therefore authorized by the Ministry of Interior.

Article 3: The elections mentioned in Article 1 include the electoral period which begins from the electoral campaign until the proclamation of the results by the appropriate official body.

Article 4: Movement of vehicles remains banned from 24 February at 1800 until 26 February at 0600. Not affected by this ban are vehicles belonging to the electoral commission, candidates — provided that they are in them — and candidates's representatives. Others vehicles include those of the Army and security forces on duty, Cabinet members, and chairmen of the constitutional institutional — provided that they are in them. The rest are vehicles of international observers clearly identified, ambulances, and fire brigade trucks.

Article 5: Provincial governors, government delegates, the Army and security forces are charged with seeing to the strict implementation of the provisions in the present ministerial order. This should be done in accordance with the laws in force concerning security in the country.

Article 6: The present ministerial order comes into force from the day it is published by national media.

Article 7: All previous ministerial orders in the same vein are repealed by the present one.

### Equatorial Guinea: Embassy in Gabon Damaged Over Voter Registration

*AB0702204096 Malabo Radio Nacional de Guinea Ecuatorial Network in Spanish 0600 GMT 7 Feb 96*

[FBIS Translated Text] Reports reaching us from Equatorial Guinea's embassy in Libreville, Gabon, say that in a report to the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation recently, the head of our diplomatic mission in that country stated that on 23 January a group of delinquents identified as supporters of the opposition parties carried out acts of violence in the premises of the chancery, breaking windows and doors on the building. The incident occurred during the registration of the Equatorial Guineans residing in that sister country, an exercise initiated to enable our compatriots to take part in the upcoming presidential elections slated for 25 February.

The reports say that the delinquents in question deflated the tires on the head of mission's official vehicle, entered the building, and had access to the entire embassy's staff members. They went as far as uttering all sorts of threats and even assaulting some of the staff members. The acts of vandalism by this group of individuals reached its height when they started to ransack the building, destroying furniture and archives. Fortunately, there was no loss of lives thanks to the rapid intervention of the Gabonese security forces.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Malabo considers as very serious the incidents which, according to it, have disrupted the normal pursuit of the electoral process in that foreign constituency. It then referred the matter to the Ministry of Interior and the National Electoral Commission for appropriate solutions. The loss of property is estimated at 11 million CFA francs. Another source at the Equatorial Guinean Embassy in the Gabonese capital stated that this violent attitude on the part of the delinquents was prompted by the fact

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that the registration officials asked them to produce their identity documents so that they can exercise their rights by getting registered. But the young men refused to comply with the demand of the registration officials, and as they were not allowed to be registered, they resorted to acts of violence.

**Equatorial Guinea: Several Parties Excluded From Elections**

*AB0702132396 Malabo Radio Nacional de Guinea Ecuatorial Network in Spanish 0600 GMT 7 Feb 96*

[Resolution issued by the National Electoral Commission in Malabo on 6 February]

[FBIS Translated Text] In a bid to resolve the issue of the Joint Opposition Platform [POC]'s disintegration, on 31 January the National Electoral Commission [NEC] made the following decisions:

1. Following the POC's disintegration, it is logical that it cannot and must not be substituted, because it has never had its own legal personality and has been a simple electoral platform;

2. If the Convergence for Social Democracy [CSDP], the Popular Action of Equatorial Guinea [APGE], and a small fraction of the Progressive Democratic Alliance [ADP] desire to maintain an electoral alliance, they must choose a name other than the POC to avoid confusion, because the name POC has legally disappeared since the POC's disintegration;

3. Following this reasoning, in the official proclamation of presidential candidates, the NEC, showing great flexibility in order to obtain full participation in the presidential elections, gave the aforementioned political parties a 72-hour deadline to submit to the NEC a new name other than POC and a new symbol, if they wish to continue maintaining an electoral coalition.

A legal assessment of these decisions shows that the aforementioned parties have not heeded the decisions and have not fulfilled the conditions imposed by the NEC.

The nonfulfillment of the conditions must be interpreted as holding the NEC in contempt. On the contrary, they could have sought administrative redress by applying to the Supreme Court of Justice's Chamber of Administrative Disputes, according to Articles 52 and 60 of Law 15/95 dated 9 June, regulating the presidential elections. Consequently, having taken into consideration the fact that the CSDP, the APGE, and the ADP factions have not fulfilled the said conditions, and that the deadline given them has expired, the NEC deems it proper to exclude the so-called coalition from the upcoming 25 February elections for not conforming to the existing electoral law.

Signed: NEC chairman

Dated: 6 Feb 1996

**Equatorial Guinea: Presidential Candidates Receive Aid From State**

*AB0702200496 Malabo Radio Nacional de Guinea Ecuatorial Network in Spanish 0600 GMT 7 Feb 96*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Candidates from the political parties taking part in the upcoming presidential elections yesterday received financial aid from the Equatorial Guinean state in Malabo to successfully carry out their respective electoral campaigns. The ceremony was chaired by Prime Minister Silvestre Siale Bileka, representing the government. Also present were the deputy prime minister and minister of economy and finance, the minister of state for interior, the minister secretary general to the government, and the minister delegate to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation.

The best known candidate among those who benefited from the financial aid — 10 million CFA francs for each candidate — is incumbent President Obiang Nguema Mbasogo from the Democratic Party of Equatorial Guinea. He was represented at the ceremony by his party's political and administrative secretary. The rest are (Secundino Oyono Awon Ada) of the Popular and Social Democratic Convergence, Andres Moses Mba Ada of the Popular Union, Severo Moto Nsa of the Progress Party, and Bonaventura Monsuy of the Social Democratic Coalition Party. [passage omitted]

## Rwanda

**Rwanda: President Says Tanzania Separating 'Intimidators' From Refugees**

*EA0702221596 Kigali Radio Rwanda in French 1800 GMT 7 Feb 96*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Before the news in detail, here is news from State House. The president of the Republic today held talks with Radio Rwanda and BBC journalists. Alexis Bamage reports:

[Begin Bamage recording] In an interview with our colleague Faustin Karingira of the English section of Radio Rwanda, the president of the Republic, His Excellency Pasteur Bizimungu, said that the visits made by various Rwandan officials in neighboring countries in the last few weeks were fruitful. The visit made by the minister of rehabilitation and social integration, Mr. Patrick Mazimpaka, to Burundi last week was followed

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by the return of a substantial number of refugees transported by more than 40 trucks.

The trip to Tanzania started by the Rwandan prime minister, Mr. Pierre Celestin Rwigyema, the day before yesterday discouraged those who wanted to intimidate Tanzania-based refugees into not returning home.

The Rwandan head of state added that all the Rwandan refugees had the right to return home, and neighboring countries were assisting the efforts of the Rwandan Government. As an example, the Tanzanian Government has already started to separate genuine refugees from intimidators in the various camps in that country. [passage omitted] [end recording]

## Zaire

### Zaire: Government To Close Camps With Quarter Million Rwandans

*AU0802131196 Paris AFP in English 1237 GMT 8 Feb 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Geneva, Feb 8 (AFP) — Zaire will close two refugee camps sheltering 237,000 Rwandans next weekend, as part of a bid to incite the departure of more than one million Rwandans who fled ethnic carnage in 1994, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees said on Thursday.

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**South Africa: Sexwale Says Trip to Cuba Not Meant To 'Insult' U.S.**

*MB0802101296 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0713 GMT 08 Feb 96*

[Report by Neil Lurssen]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] WASHINGTON Feb 8 SAPA — Gauteng Premier Tokyo Sexwale on Wednesday dismissed claims that his pending visit to Cuba represented an insult to the United States which has imposed a strict trade embargo on the small communist nation.

No American leader had approached him to say such a thing and South Africa would never insult America, Sexwale told reporters in Washington.

"It would be the greatest insult to my people in South Africa if we ever succumbed to being dictated to — and America has not dictated to South Africa," he said.

The Gauteng leader had what was described as an amicable telephone conversation on Wednesday night with his sternest critic in the U.S. — Republican Congresswoman Ileana Ros-Lehtinen, chairman of the U.S. House of Representatives Subcommittee on Africa, who is of Cuban descent and a dedicated opponent of the Fidel Castro regime.

Sexwale is to meet Castro and other top Cuban officials after he leaves the U.S. in 12 days' time.

He politely disagreed with Ros-Lehtinen's assertion that his visit would add to Castro's credibility, pointing out that the Cuban leader already had credibility and that Cuba had ties with most European countries.

Sexwale described Ros-Lehtinen as a "wonderful person to speak to" and said she had accepted his invitation to visit South Africa as his guest.

He said he respected the views of those who felt strongly about the situation in Cuba but, as "a God-fearing person", he was convinced that the U.S. and Cuba would eventually find peace with each other through dialogue and reconciliation.

"I myself I am a product of dialogue," he said, adding that without the Mandela-de Klerk dialogue, he would be ending his 18-year prison sentence only this year.

Far from pacing a prison yard, the Gauteng premier has a crowded schedule in the U.S. On his first day on Wednesday, he met bankers and businessmen, called on the State Department, paid a courtesy visit to Vice-President Al Gore and spoke to the chief of Africaire.

Sexwale is to meet the governors of New York, California and Georgia, address colleges, inspect Olympic facilities in Atlanta and be briefed by New York City's police commission on the dramatic downturn in crime there.

As far his trip to Cuba was concerned, he said he had gone to the former Soviet Union for military training as a Catholic and had come away as a Catholic: "I go to Cuba as a Catholic — I will come back as a Catholic."

South Africa's message was one of peace and reconciliation — a "spirit of Mandela-ism," he said.

**South Africa: Country Urged To Develop Better SADC Foreign Policy**

*MB0802122396 Johannesburg THE STAR (BUSINESS REPORT Supplement) in English 8 Feb 96 p 3*

[Article by Jean-Jacques Cornish in the "Diplomatic View" column]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] South Africans ask too much of President Nelson Mandela. They expect him to be present at, and involved in, far more things than one man possibly can.

So when our neighbours complain they do not have enough access to Mandela, South Africans are inclined to say: "Stand in line."

It is not that simple. Certainly the ministers of the Southern African Development Community (SADC), who were here last week had no night to expect Mandela to spend two days with them.

He made an excellent speech opening the gathering. But then he left, without hearing the people designated to thank him. In the other 11 SADC countries, the heads of state would easily devote two days to meeting neighbouring ministers.

What really irked the SADC ministers was that while they were deliberating outside Pretoria, Mandela was receiving a number of ministers of the countries committed to assisting the development of the region.

There are sound moral and financial arguments for looking after one's neighbours. The SADC ministers did not quite see things this way. The conference's chairman, Festus Mogae, who is Botswana's vice-president and the finance and development minister, rounded off proceedings deploring the "elephantine egos" of the visiting Europeans, Scandinavians and Americans.

He said their contributions to the proceedings had merely listed their previous good works towards the region — and no one was disputing this — rather than talking about future plans.

Substituting donor intrigue for donor fatigue is a novel way of dealing with the region's problems. I wonder,

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though, how this will go down in Brussels, Stockholm and Washington.

The angry close to the SADC conference illustrates how much work South Africa has to do on foreign policy, starting with its neighbours. For starters, it illustrated the flaws in building the whole structure around Mandela. Understandably, everyone wants a piece of the world's most popular leader. They read about him spreading himself thin with his own people — in the SADC's week he lunched with Afrikaner ladies and traded views with the tempestuous Louis Farrakhan — and wonder why they missed out.

Mandela, of course, said it was right to spend time with the donors' representatives. But perhaps he should have schmoozed the southern African ministers a little more. Certainly the foreign affairs and trade and industry departments should have had ministers there.

I saw Aziz Pahad, the deputy foreign minister, spend a busy Friday morning there. But not having any minister at the closing ceremony was an inexcusable discourtesy.

As in politics, perceptions in foreign affairs are as important as the reality. The message sent by the ministers' empty seats at the SADC enforced the argument of those who say South Africa's declared policy of prioritising relations with southern Africa is mere lip service.

South Africa's trade relations with its neighbours have strengthened this position. Members of the rand currency union — Lesotho and Swaziland — get a far better deal than the rest of the SADC.

South Africa has repeatedly told its community partners that things like export subsidies are part of apartheid's hangover. Added to this has been South Africa's assurance that, while it cannot be done overnight, the trading floor will be levelled eventually.

This is cold comfort for countries which see their domestic markets being eroded by the flow of South African goods and who need relief now.

These countries charge that South Africa's real priorities lie with the big powers and with those countries making direct input into the RDP [Reconstruction and Development Program]. This does not stop far short of accusing South Africa of having a foreign policy up for sale.

It would be foolish to make any sudden swerve on the basis of such emotional arguments. South Africa has put its self-interest above all in pursuit of its foreign policy.

Whatever we decide, we should be honest with our neighbours. In making that decision — because it is plain the process is still under way — it would pay to remember the fate of another recent man of the hour — Michael Gorbachev. Feted in the West for liberalising the Soviet Union, he was dropped like a hot potato when his policies eventually failed.

South Africa, and Mandela in particular, must consider the possibility of suffering a similar fate. God forbid it should ever happen, but if it did it would need its neighbours even more than it does now.

### South Africa: Official 'Very Concerned' Over Arrest of Swazi Unionist

*MB0802083196 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0306 GMT 08 Feb 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] CAPE TOWN Feb 6 SAPA — South Africa was very concerned about the arrest in Mbabane this week of Swazi Unionist Jabulani Nxumalo, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Aziz Pahad said on Wednesday.

"We are concerned that the arrest takes place at this time because it will inflame the situation," he said in a briefing to the National Assembly's Foreign Affairs Committee.

Nxumalo is assistant general secretary to the Swaziland Federation of Trade Unions (SFTU). His arrest, reportedly on fraud and perjury charges dating back to the 1980s, came days after the federation announced another national stayaway on February 19 to press its political demands.

Foreign Affairs Director General Rusty Evans told the Committee that he welcomed reports that King Mswati III was prepared to reinstate the country's 1968 constitution which would mean a return to a Westminster system and the legalisation of political parties.

He also said there was "great sensitivity" in Swaziland about South African intervention.

"If there is a sense (that) South Africa can assist we would want it to take place in a regional context not as a bilateral effort," he said.

Pahad said the situation in Swaziland did not require any drastic action by either South Africa or its regional partners.

Despite events of the last week or so, the situation was reasonably stable, although it remained complex and volatile.

There was clearly an understanding in the Swazi body politic that there had to be movement towards a solution.

The South African Government was in constant contact with its two partners in the troika that helped defuse

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the last Lesotho crisis, Zimbabwe and Botswana, and it was possible that the troika might establish a presence in Mbabane as it had done in Maseru.

"I can't overemphasise the distrust betwe a various groups (in Swaziland). It's quite problematic," he said.

He said Cosatu was meeting leaders of the SFTU on Wednesday, and two major international trade union movements would send fact-finding missions to the kingdom soon.

Mpumalanga Premier Matthews Phosa, who recently met Mswati, the queen mother and Swazi unions at the king's request, would travel to Cape Town on Friday to report back to Foreign Affairs Minister Alfred Nzo.

Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman Raymond Suttner said in a statement after the briefing that the committee was concerned at the state of affairs in Swaziland and hoped there would be a speedy move towards democracy.

**South Africa: Cosatu, Swaziland Trade Union Officials To Meet 8 Feb**

*MB0802075796 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0512 GMT 08 Feb 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] JOHANNESBURG Feb 6 SAPA — A meeting between the Congress of SA [South Africa] Trade Unions [Cosatu] and Swaziland's largest trade union federation scheduled for Wednesday afternoon was postponed until Thursday after the Swazi delegation arrived later than planned.

Cosatu and the Swaziland Federation of Trade Unions [SFTU] will discuss the situation in the troubled kingdom following the recent nationwide strike called to demand the institution of a democratic, multiparty system in the country.

The Swazi delegation included SFTU General-Secretary Jan Sithole and President Richard Nxumalo.

Cosatu representatives will include assistant general-secretary, Zwelinzi Vavi, and the head of the organisation's international department, Bangumzi Sifingo.

Swazi unions have threatened a repeat of the crippling strike if no progress is made towards democratisation in the country.

**South Africa: Minister Roelf Meyer on National Party Goals**

*MB0702084996 Johannesburg SAfm Radio Network in English 0510 GMT 7 Feb 96*

[From the "AM Live" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] [Announcer John Matham] Provincial Affairs and Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer quits the Cabinet in three weeks. He's going to be the secretary general of the National Party [NP]. The post has just been created. We are joined now on the line from Cape Town by Minister Meyer. Good morning, Minister, secretary general of the National Party, marketer, salesman, administrator — a combination of all three?

[Meyer] I think more or less you're right, yes. It's a political position in the first instance, more so than a managerial position, but I think it would have the combination of the other elements that you've referred to, yes, definitely.

[Matham] What do you think is going to be your main task, to sell the NP to voters — potential voters?

[Meyer] I think mainly two things: One is to build the party structure internally, to ensure that the organization is up to standard, and to broaden and expand our own power base from that angle. The marketing side would be important in that regard, but then secondly, also to involve myself in the process which Mr. de Klerk [party leader and deputy president] has announced — namely, to seek cooperation with other parties and individuals, and politicians in general, and to start through the restructuring of the party-political scene in South Africa as a whole, not necessarily entailing only the National Party, but the broad spectrum of politics.

[Matham] Am I right to sense a certain frustration in the NP at their inability to make greater inroads into voters of colors other than white?

[Meyer] Well, frustration is maybe a strong word, but yes, we have admitted that we could not make any significant inroads so far into the black voter community, and that is something that we believe is of importance in that we should pay special attention to that because, if we — and we are — want to be a South African party in the new South Africa, and that is representative of all communities of the wide spectrum of the South African population, then of course we have to build our support base also among the black community.

[Matham] Have you successfully, do you think, shaken off the image of the National Party as being the

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party which tortured, imprisoned, killed its political opponents?

[Meyer] In the eyes of the black voter, definitely not yet. I have no doubt that much of the baggage of the past, so to speak, still lives in the minds of black people, and that's something that we have to address. What I would like to see happening is that people in general, but particularly black people, would recognize the National Party as part of the new South Africa, that we have made the leap ourselves, and that we are totally part of the new democracy.

[Matham] What are you offering at the moment, federalism, protection of minority rights, protection of Afrikaans? You don't seem to be offering the kind of programs about jobs and housing and water and land that the ANC is offering. Can you succeed unless you change radically the way you approach the voting electorate?

[Meyer] Quite frankly, that is part of the problem again that one has to address; the so-called, let's say, traditional support base of the National Party would be mainly interested in some of those things that you have mentioned, whilst of course the communities that we are reaching out for would obviously be interested in matters like how do we address poverty, housing, and education, and the basic things that affect their lives on a daily basis. So what we will have to do is to strike a balance between these, and to ensure that we address, like other parties, the real needs of South Africa, the modern South Africa, in which we live.

### South Africa: Mandela, De Klerk Discuss Roelf Meyer's Replacement

*MB0802080596 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0510 GMT 08 Feb 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] CAPE TOWN Feb 7 SAPA — President Nelson Mandela would announce a replacement for Provincial Affairs and Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer soon, Presidential Spokesman Parks Mankahlana said on Wednesday.

Mandela and Deputy President FW de Klerk met earlier in the day to discuss the appointment.

It was announced last week that Meyer would resign from the Cabinet to become the National Party's first secretary-general. His new appointment takes effect on March 1.

Asked about the meeting and a possible successor, Mankahlana said Mandela would make an announcement in due course. "It won't take long."

### South Africa: National Party Goals 'Not Easily Attainable'

*MB0702123896 Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans 5 Feb 96 p 2*

[Editorial]

[FBIS Translated Text] The National Party's [NP] plan to become a broad political opposition party to the ANC is seen by political observers as a good idea, but one that is not easily attainable.

Professor Deon Geldenhueys, chief lecturer in political studies at the Rand Afrikaans University, says that, due to its past, the NP is now finding itself "in a tight corner." If it wants to play a major role in national politics it must work hard to reach out to the black voters. Enormous problems are facing the NP, it must attract a significant number of black voters, around 3 million, to make an impact in the present balance of power. To achieve this, the NP must not only be attractive to blacks, but the ANC "unattractive" to blacks.

At the moment, the ANC is riding on the crest of the wave of success, and it is "highly premature" to think that there will be a protest by blacks against the ANC, now or in the foreseeable future. The NP is not competing with a political party, but with a freedom movement, and everything allied to it. "The symbolism is still against the NP and any other party with a white leader." The NP will only gain advantage "once the ANC begins to stumble badly." The NP must also show how it proposes to bring together such wide and divergent views, Professor Geldenhuys said.

What the NP is now saying is a repetition of what was said by former President P.W. Botha that "it is a matter of adapt or die. I am not sure that this route the NP wants to embark on will take it to where it wants to go," he said.

Professor Herman Giliomee, chief lecturer in political studies at the University of Cape Town, said it is good that the NP is examining the issue of black support in an honest manner, and it is a good thing that the party has set a target date of ten years, instead of seeking overnight progress. "Claims that the NP can win the next general election are absurd."

### South Africa: Race Institute Opposes ANC 'Hate Speech' Legislation

*MB0802091796 Johannesburg SAfm Radio Network in English 0600 GMT 8 Feb 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The South African Institute of Race Relations [SAIRR] says the ANC's proposal to

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disallow so-called hate speech, if adopted, will open the way for suppressive legislation.

It was reacting to a refusal by ANC representatives on the Parliamentary Constitutional Subcommittee to reconsider their proposal to remove constitutional protection for advocates of hatred based upon race, ethnicity, gender or religion. SAIRR Parliamentary Affairs Manager Colin Douglas said in Cape Town that laws could emerge allowing the government to ban unpopular views, (?censor) the media and imprison politicians holding minority views.

**South Africa: Army To Demobilize 'Non-Statutory Forces' in March**

*MB0702184596 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1815 GMT 7 Feb 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] DURBAN Feb 7 SAPA — The demobilisation of non-statutory forces is set to begin next month in KwaZulu-Natal, army spokesman Col Frans Verfuss said at a media briefing in Durban on Monday.

The demobilisation process for members of the African National Congress' former military wing Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation; MK] will begin in northern KwaZulu-Natal on February 12. The midlands region will begin on February 14 and the southern region on February 26. Natal Command in Durban was preparing for a possible 2,822 applications for demobilisation from former MK members.

Successful applicants would receive gratuities to be determined by their years of service in MK. Members who joined MK between January 1, 1961 and December 31, 1972 could expect an amount of R42,058 [rands]. On the lowest end of the scale those who joined between January 1990 and April 26, 1994 could expect R12,734.

Only those whose names appeared on the MK certified personnel register, drawn up by the ANC's head office in Johannesburg, would be considered. Soldiers already integrated into the new South African National Defence Force [SANDF] were also excluded, as were those who had reported to the Wahlmannsthal assembly area north of Pretoria.

One of the problems foreseen in the demobilisation process was that people whose names did not appear on the ANC list might attempt to apply. SANDF spokesman Capt Kim van Niekerk stressed that the responsibility for the compilation of the register lay solely with the ANC. People claiming to be former members of MK whose names did not appear on the list would not qualify for demobilisation, van Niekerk said.

**South Africa: PAC Says 'No Regrets' for Military Wing's Actions**

*MB0802092696 Johannesburg SAfm Radio Network in English 0600 GMT 8 Feb 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] says it has no regrets over the activities of its military wing, APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army].

Spokesman Jabulani Khumalo says in a statement that APLA was given a mandate by the movement to fight the struggle for national liberation. He added that the PAC demanded the immediate release of all APLA cadres who, as he put it, were rotting in the new South African prisons for fighting against apartheid. Mr. Khumalo also called on the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity to help obtain the release of the APLA soldiers.

**South Africa: AVB Withdraws From Volkstaat Council, Joins AWB**

*MB0602160196 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1543 GMT 6 Feb 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] PRETORIA Feb 6 SAPA — The Afrikaner Volkstaatbeweging [Afrikaner Homeland Movement; AVF] on Tuesday withdrew its support of the volkstaat [Afrikaner homeland] council, saying the statutory body's members were overpaid and dishonest about the Afrikaner ideal of a separate state.

In a statement in Pretoria, AVB leader Andries Kriel said his movement had also broken away from the Freedom Front which he said was moving to the left. He accused the volkstaat council, a statutory body set up to recommend ways to achieve Afrikaner self-determination, of not making any progress. "This is because council members receive extravagant salaries, and are not honest about the Afrikaner's strive for freedom," he said.

"It has become clear to us that (the) volkstaat council has been set up only as a decoy to mislead volkstaat supporters." Citing previous statements by President Nelson Mandela, Kriel said the African National Congress had no intention of agreeing to an Afrikaner volkstaat.

"We have irrevocably decided to join forces with the Afrikaner Weerstandbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement; AWB]," he said. "AWB leader Eugene Terre'Blanche is the only Afrikaner leader who has not yet misled his people."

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**South Africa: CP Says ANC 'Blackmailing' Smaller Parties**

*MB0702145396 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1238 GMT 7 Feb 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] PRETORIA Feb 7 SAPA — An African National Congress warning to smaller parties that it could win a referendum on a final constitution was political blackmail, the Conservative Party [CP] said on Wednesday.

Spokesman Kobus Beyers said in a statement in Pretoria a referendum would make a farce of negotiations. ANC negotiator Pravin Gordhan on Tuesday warned minority parties not to delay the final constitution, saying his party could muster 60 percent of the votes in a referendum.

**South Africa: HNP Urges Afrikaners To Unite Against Enemy 'Onslaught'**

*MB0802103896 Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 26 Jan-1 Feb 96 p 1, 12*

[Report by J.L. Basson]

[FBIS Translated Text] Because the HNP [Herstigte Nasionale Party; Reformed National Party] had instructed its voters not to vote in last year's local government elections — and they heeded the instruction — enemies of the HNP have stepped up their onslaught on the party. This enemy of the Afrikaner realizes the threat Afrikaner nationalism would have for its plans, and because the HNP is the carrier of this nationalism, all the hostility is being directed toward the HNP.

This was the message from HNP leader Jaap Marais during the party's recent Executive Committee meeting during which he urged his supporters not to let go of the struggle, but to be organized so as to effectively deal with the onslaught.

According to Mr. Marais, the local government elections had been catastrophic for all the participating white parties. National Party [NP] support dropped from 20 percent in the 1994 general election to 16 percent. Freedom Front [FF] support dropped by a third, from 600,000 in 1994 to only 213,000 now. The Conservative Party [CP] suffered the most humiliating defeat out of all the white parties. The party has sunk from being the national opposition in the white parliament to a mere 60,000 votes in the local government election.

On the other hand, the HNP had conducted a campaign to keep voters away from the polls. This resulted in 35 percent of the voters staying at home. They heeded the HNP's call. This had been far more than the support given to the NP, CP, and FF jointly.

The Afrikaner's enemy knows that the HNP has once again become a force in politics, and for that reason, everything must be done to destroy its position of power before it has time to consolidate its support.

It is in the light of this that Mr. Marais believes that new developments which have come about at the beginning of the new year will draw even more distinctly the dividing lines in politics. Mr. Marais foresees that the next three years will be a breakthrough in the history of the Afrikaner.

1999 has been earmarked for the commemoration of the Second War of Liberation. This is also the year in which the regime has decided to hold the next general election. Mr. Marais is fully convinced that British forces will do all in their power to hinder the Afrikaners' planned celebration to commemorate the outbreak of the war. They might even go as far as holding the election on 9 October, the date on which President Kruger had sent an ultimatum to Britain. [passage omitted]

There is no other base under which the Afrikaner can unite other than within the HNP. The ANC regime could collapse at any moment; that is why the Afrikaner should be well organized to take over the reins. It is for that reason that unity should take place around heritage, language, culture, and Christianity.

**South African Press Review for 8 February**

*MB0802133696*

[FBIS Report]

**THE STAR**

Constitutional Deadline — Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 8 February in a page-12 editorial notes that 9 May is the deadline for the completion of the final constitution, and now "a number of political parties have begun agitating for an extension." They argue, "quite rightly" that it is better for South Africa to have an inclusive, hopefully long-lasting, constitution "than to rush the delicate negotiations that are still taking place on some of the contentious issues." However, the ANC wants the deadline adhered to. "Although we find the politics of threats and ultimatums sadly out of tune with the times, we do nevertheless share the view that everything possible should be done to make the deadline. We reiterate our call on the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] to return to the Constitutional Assembly and all other parties to ensure that the deadline is indeed met."

**THE CITIZEN**

Constitutional Deadline — "The ANC is beginning to throw its weight around over the constitution,"

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according to Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 7 February. The ANC warned minority parties that stalling in the Constitutional Assembly "could force a referendum on the final form of the constitution and that the ANC would win any test of strength." THE CITIZEN hopes the National Party, NP, "will not allow itself to be intimidated by this threat and that it will take a stronger stand on constitutional issues." The IFP has said it will not return to the Constitutional Assembly until international mediation has taken place. "Clearly it won't take place, much to the ANC's shame, but the absence of the IFP from the constitution-making process is not helpful either."

**BUSINESS DAY**

Constitutional Deadline — By reminding its opponents of the possibility of a referendum in the event of a Constitutional Assembly deadlock, "the ANC has raised the ante a notch in the constitution-making stakes," declares a page-14 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 8 February. "But there is reason to suppose that this mild case of sabre rattling is a tactical move, rather than a statement of intent." BUSINESS DAY believes ANC negotiator Pravin Gordhan's "motive in drawing attention to the referendum provision" is "an attempt to focus the minds of opposition parties on the May 9 deadline set down in the interim constitution." "For the ANC to force through a unilaterally devised constitution in a fit of pique using its undoubted electoral muscle would, in these circumstance, be unthinkable. The party is aware of the value, in terms of social stability, of achieving consensus. But that is not an argument for dragging the process out indefinitely."

**CAPE TIMES**

De Klerk Plans for NP — The announcement by Deputy President De Klerk of the NP's new vision "seems unlikely to make much impact on the immediate situation," declares a page-10 editorial in Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 5 February. Leaders of the other opposition parties "are sceptical" of the NP's chances. Also, "the NP in its present form carries too much baggage from its oppressive and racist past and has a record in gross violation of human rights which make its current profession of attachment to Christian values wholly incredible, whatever the party may be called. Yet the country needs a vigorous opposition and Mr De Klerk's initiative could in time help to stir things up."

**BEELD**

Land Policy Green Paper Needs Compromises — With the release of the green paper on land policy, "the signal has been sent that the national debate on land ownership, one of the most sensitive, and potentially explosive, issues in South Africa, has begun in all seriousness," declares an editorial on page 8 of Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 2 February. At this early stage all interested parties must accept that "blind protest, as has been seen in certain circles, will not stop land reform." A middle path will have to be found, "emotions set aside, and sacrifices made on all sides." "Land owners will best defend and retain their rights if their arguments are based on fairness and sound economic principles."

New NP Vision — The "new vision" which Mr. F. W. de Klerk spelled out for the NP contains "values accepted by most other political parties, although there are a few fundamental differences which determine the political debate," says an editorial on page 8 of Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 5 February. "The future of the NP is thus not only a matter of vision, but equally of style." The NP has made progress, more recently "with the appointment of Mr. Roelf Meyer as secretary general: his ideas and style represent a bridge to the new South Africa," but "an emotional outreach to the black community will in the final analysis mean more than nuances of policy. NP members will have to be seen in squatter camps, at RDP [Reconstruction and Development Program] projects, and in ethnic shirts toy-toying [protest dancing] at soccer matches." Something else the NP will have to do "is to appoint blacks to important posts; the vacancy left by Mr. Meyer in the cabinet should be filled by a black." "The NP therefore needs to implement its latest vision urgently and visibly."

SABC Must Prove Independence — An editorial on page 8 of Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 6 February comments on the relaunch of the South African Broadcasting Corporation, SABC, saying "the overwhelming impression created at the launching ceremony was of a take-over of power. Where the then ruling National Party was the boss of the old SABC, it now seems that the ruling ANC is calling the tune, with an eye on its supporters. If the SABC really wants to be an independent, autonomous broadcaster reflecting our society, it will have to prove it. Sunday night's launch was certainly not convincing."

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## Angola

### Angola: Albright Phones Savimbi for Details on Troop Confinement

*MB0702201696 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1900 GMT 7 Feb 96*

[FBIS Translated Text] Madeleine Albright, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, yesterday telephoned Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] president, to hear how UNITA's troop confinement is progressing. She then briefed the UN Security Council on UNITA's commitment to the peace process and promised to phone UNITA President Dr. Savimbi again on 8 February.

This happens at a time when the UNITA troop confinement is going well. The UN Angola Verification Mission [Unavem]-3 reported today that more than 7,000 soldiers have been confined to the four planned assembly areas: Vila Nova, Londuimbali, Negage, and Quibaxe. However, the process is beset by Unavem-3 transportation problems and soldiers have had to march three and four days to reach pre-confinement areas.

### Angola: UNITA Confines 6,865 Soldiers to Barracks

*MB0702144696 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 7 Feb 96*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Over the past few hours, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] quartered 1,715 soldiers, raising the number of soldiers confined to barracks to 6,865, thus distributed: Vila Nova, 3,384; Londuimbali, 1,563; Negage, 1,647; and Quibaxe, 271 soldiers. A UN Angola Verification Mission [Unavem-3] source has just told our newsdesk that UNITA handed over 6,805 arms in those areas. [passage omitted]

### Angola: UNITA Spokesman Explains Failure To Confine Soldiers

*LD0802105396 Lisbon Radio Renascenca in Portuguese to Europe 0900 GMT 8 Feb 96*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] In Angola, UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] is far from fulfilling the objective of demobilizing into special camps the 16,500 soldiers UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi has promised. So far, only 8,000 UNITA soldiers are confined to the camps. Renato Silva reports:

[Silva] UNITA has justified failing to keep its promise to confine 16,500 soldiers, citing logistical difficulties which are beyond its control. However, UNITA has reiterated its wish to fulfill its compromise, at the latest by Saturday. Isaias Samakuva, UNITA representative in the Joint Commission, has said that over the last few days, the number of UNITA soldiers presenting themselves at the four camps has doubled. He added that by the end of today, many more soldiers will turn up at the UN camps:

[Begin Isaias recording] The day has only just started and I would rather wait until the end of the day to talk about what has been done. I would like to add that there has been an intense movement of troops into the camps. This represents great activity and UNITA's wish to reach the promised figure as soon as possible. [end recording]

[Silva] [passage omitted] Many UNITA soldiers reaching the camps are unarmed. As this violates the Lusaka protocol, they are not being registered.

Despite this, all signs are that the UN Security Council will approve the renewal of the UNAVEM-3 [United Nations Angola Verification Mission] mandate today, but for a shorter period — instead of the usual six months, the UN mandate is expected to be renewed for just three months. This is being seen as a form of pressure by the international community on the Angolan Government, but above all, on UNITA, to force them to implement the Lusaka protocol definitively.

### Angola: Ambassador to UN Accuses Zaire of Delaying Peace Process

*MB0702071596 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 7 Feb 96*

[FBIS Translated Text] Angolan Ambassador to United Nations Afonso Van Dunem Mbinda has accused Zaire of being behind the delays in the implementation of the peace process in the country. Our correspondent Pedro Manuel reports:

[Manuel] Ambassador Mbinda has accused the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] and Zaire of being responsible for delays in the implementation of the Lusaka Protocol. According to the ambassador, the Angolan Government believes that UNITA's arguments to justify its delay in quartering its soldiers are unfounded and demands the movement unconditionally fulfill the deadlines agreed upon recently. Moreover, Ambassador Mbinda accused Zaire of violating Resolution 874/93 which prohibits military assistance to UNITA. The Angolan ambassador says that Zaire is still serving as a base for UNITA aircraft and military equipment which violates Angolan airspace, clearly challenging the UN Security Council.

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**Angola: UNITA's Samondo Deplores Government's Call for Sanctions**

*MB0702211096 London BBC World Service in Portuguese 2030 GMT 7 Feb 96*

[From the "Londres, Ultima Hora" program]

[FBIS Translated Text] The UN Security Council is expected to extend the UN Angola Verification Mission [Unavem]-3's mandate for only three months. The resolution will be formally approved at a special Security Council session on the Angolan peace process on 8 February. Observers see this development as a serious warning to the two Lusaka Protocol signatories in that it contradicts the six- month extension proposal made by UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus- Ghali.

However, another controversy has blown up between the government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]. The government has called on the United Nations to decree sanctions against UNITA and the Republic of Zaire. Luanda says UNITA is deliberately slowing down the peace process and buying weapons from Zaire. Marcos Samondo, UNITA representative to the United Nations, reacted to the government's proposals:

[Begin recording] [Samondo] Once again, the government's response reflects hatred, anger, and a lack of tolerance in the face of adversity. I say this because I attended the UN Security Council meeting yesterday, which also was attended by Ambassador Afonso van Dunem Mbinda, General Higino Carneiro, (Vitor Lima), and others. The debate lasted nearly six hours but not a single UN Security Council member raised the issue of sanctions. In fact, the council wants the peace process to succeed and yesterday it encouraged each side to live up to its responsibilities.

[Unidentified correspondent] Could the UN Security Council already have decided that the Unavem-3's mandate would only be extended for another three months? If so, would you agree that one should see such a short extension as a serious reprimand to both the government and UNITA?

[Samondo] No, it is quite normal at a stage like this. What you have here is not just the issue of whether UNITA will or will not comply. There are also financial issues at stake: As you know, Unavem-3's debt now stands at $24 million. Obviously, the UN Security Council is also keeping an eye on the money side of things. Thus, I think the three-month extension will be used as a means of exerting pressure because the secretary general also will have to present two reports during that period. [end recording]

**Angola: UNITA's Samondo on UN's Expected 3-Month Mandate Extension**

*MB0702201796 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1900 GMT 7 Feb 96*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The UN Security Council is scheduled to meet in New York tomorrow to vote on extending the UN Angola Verification Mission [Unavem]-3's mandate, as recommended by UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali in a letter to the Security Council.

Meanwhile, it has been learned that the UN Security Council will extend Unavem-3's mandate for only another three months. The United Nations used to extend its mandates by six months. Marcos Samondo, National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] ambassador to the United Nations, attended the preliminary UN Security Council meeting yesterday. He said the UN decision owes as much to delays in the peace process' implementation as to the UN's financial crisis. [passage omitted]

**Angola: Foreign Minister Denies Government Receiving Weapons**

*MB0702182496 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 7 Feb 96*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The United Nations Security Council is expected to meet tomorrow and extend its mandate in Angola, but only by another three months. America's ambassador and council President Madeleine Albright wants pressure put on the government and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] to speed up the flagging peace process. Not only have both sides been slow to begin demobilization and disarmament but there have been frequent reports of cease-fire violations. There have also been claims that UNITA has been continuing to get arms from Zaire. Now, the human rights Watch Arms Project claims that government is obtaining tanks, artillery, and helicopters from Russia and Ukraine. On the line to Luanda, Alice Martin asked Foreign Minister Venancio de Moura if that was true:

[Begin recording] [De Moura] No, no, no. That is no true. As usual, that is the propaganda from some media in Europe, some friends, alliance from UNITA side. We are not receiving any single weapon or arm. We don't need it because we are not any more in the war. We have had in the past, before the signatory of Lusaka Protocol, and even before the first agreement, legal contracts, as a legal government — contracts with some people to furnish us the equipment.

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[Martin] So you are getting tanks and artillery from Russia. You are getting helicopters from Ukraine?

[De Moura] No, we are not receiving any single arm or weapon from Ukraine, from Soviet Union, or from Portugal, from Brazil. That is not true.

[Martin] So what are the nature of the contracts that you have just mentioned?

[De Moura] The nature of contract I mentioned was made in the past, before the signatory of agreement.

[Martin] And what is happening to them now? Are they coming now?

[De Moura] What we have done, contract many years ago, and step by step, normally we can receive equipment. If you read in the protocol, we have to inform UNITA and United Nations all entrance of any kind of equipment. (?Later) or no later, but at the particular moment I am speaking with you, we are not receiving any single equipment.

[Martin] Now, both sides are being accused of buying arms. It seems that there is really no footing on which to prepare peace. With the Security Council giving you only three months to sort yourselves out, do you think you can do it?

[De Moura] We will prefer to have reasonable time to leave the party to finish his obligation under the Lusaka Protocol.

[Martin] But you obviously are not going to get that time. Everyone in the international community seems to be very short on patience for Angola.

[De Moura] Well, but we are a member of international community also. What it means, if you are impatient, what they want to do? This protocol of peace in Angola, it belongs to the Security Council itself. It is not from the Angolans only. That is the obligation of international community. So they must help us and not claim to leave Angola without the conclusion of this process. That is not fair. [end recording]

### Angola: UNITA Denies FALA Violation of Namibian Border

*MB0802070196 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 8 Sep 96*

[FBIS Translated Text] National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] authorities in Jamba have categorically denied that Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] soldiers have violated the Namibian border. This was in reaction to recent statements by Namibian President Sam Nujoma during his visit to the city of Rundu, northern Namibia.

Our source said that only civilians are moving along the border, adding that UNITA regrets the fact that the president of Namibia, a democratic and independent country which is a member of the United Nations and OAU, authorized his troops to use armed violence against Angolans daring to cross the border.

### Angola: Savimbi Says To Meet Dos Santos in Gabon Between 8-15 Feb

*MB0602151496 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 6 Feb 96*

[FBIS Translated Text] The fourth summit meeting between Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Jonas Savimbi, National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] leader, will be held soon. The UNITA president said this in Bailundo yesterday, adding that the meeting is scheduled to take place between 8 and 15 February in Gabon, where they met in 1995. The two men will discuss the Angolan peace process, particularly national reconciliation, the formation of a government of national unity, and military issues. UNITA and government technical teams are working hard to set the date and venue of the meeting.

### Angola: Savimbi Receives Message From Russian President

*MB0702073996 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 7 Feb 96*

[FBIS Translated Text] Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, National Union for the Total Independence of Angola president, yesterday received Russian Vice Foreign Minister Boris Kolokov who delivered a letter from Russian Federation President Boris Yeltsin. The contents of the letter have not been revealed to the press, but it is believed that they are related to the Angolan peace process. Russia is one of the three observer countries besides Portugal and the United States.

### Angola: UNITA Leader on Need To Involve Other Parties in Government

*MB0602202096 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1900 GMT 6 Feb 96*

[FBIS Translated Text] Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, president of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], said in Bailundo yesterday that the Angolan Government, UNITA, and other opposition parties must now begin to think about what will happen after November, when the government's term ends.

Dr. Savimbi said there is a need for a general understanding on the formation of a government of transition and national unity with power and a clear mandate to

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stabilize the country and pacify people in order to guarantee coexistence. It will be within the framework of this mandate that the new government will organize the forthcoming elections two or three years from now, Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi said.

It will be recalled that UNITA's 15th annual conference held in Bailundo last January concluded that in order to establish a government of true unity and national reconciliation, it should include other Angolan political parties and not just UNITA.

**Angola: Prime Minister Views Meeting on Support for Peace Process**

*MB0602170296 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1600 GMT 6 Feb 96*

[FBIS Translated Text] The Lusaka Protocol's social program was analyzed in Luanda today. This, the third meeting of its kind, was attended by ministers and chaired by Prime Minister Marcolino Jose Carlos Moco, who noted that though the peace process is mainly political, it cannot survive without material support.

[Begin Moco recording] At this time, the peace process appears to be on track and speeding along. In the wake of President Jose Eduardo dos Santos' visit to the United States, we have welcomed a number of distinguished figures who have left significant messages for those still hesitant about the peace process. Those figures have pointed out the need for us to speed things up. I also think the government must move swiftly to ensure that all conditions are in place so there is support for the Lusaka Protocol's implementation. [end recording]

The meeting focused on the work to be done in the areas of public works, transportation, state administration at the local level, aid and social reintegration, the repair of roads and railroads, and other action aimed at improving the people's living standards. The problem is, money is needed to carry out these plans.

**Angola: UNITA Releases 42 POWs in Lunda Norte, Bailundo**

*MB0802090596 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 8 Feb 96*

[FBIS Translated Text] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] released 16 prisoners of war in Lunda Norte on 5 February. Our correspondent in Candulo Franque Noe reported that, at the ceremony, the International Committee of the Red Cross [ICRC] was represented by its Research Department coordinator and UNITA was represented by regional Governor Meneses Saepo, accompanied by the League of Angolan Women chairperson, Helena Ndunduma, and UNITA military officers. Earlier this month UNITA released five war prisoners in Huila.

Meanwhile, the ICRC yesterday supervised UNITA's release of 26 prisoners of war in Bailundo. Later, the ICRC transported the men to their homes.

## Lesotho

**Lesotho: King Letsie III Officially Sworn In as New Head of State**

*MB0702085896 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0843 GMT 07 Feb 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] MASERU Feb 7 SAPA — Lesotho's new monarch King Letsie III on Wednesday [7 February] took the oath of office administered by Chief Justice Joseph Kheola at the palace in Maseru.

The swearing-in ceremony was held in a packed hall and attended by the king's mother Queen Regent Mamohato, Prime Minister Dr Ntsu Mokhehle and other leading personalities.

On his arrival at the royal banqueting hall, the king was seated next to two of his uncles and flanked by his younger brother, Chief Seeiso Bering Seeiso.

In taking the oath of office of king, Letsie undertook "to abstain from involving the monarchy in any way in politics or with any political parties or groups". He also undertook to obey and observe the provisions of Lesotho's constitution and other laws of the country.

He succeeds the late King Moshoeshoe II who was killed on January 15 when a lorry in which he was travelling plunged down a steep slope. He was buried in a state funeral at Thaba Bosiu attended by a large number of foreign dignitaries, including four southern African heads of state.

King Letsie, 32, was installed as king for a second time on Wednesday. He reigned for about four years from November 1990 to January last year after his father was dethroned by the former ruling military council after refusing to approve the council's administrative plans.

## Zambia

**Zambia: Preparations Begin for Repatriation of Angolan Refugees**

*MB0602114196 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0947 GMT 06 Feb 96*

[Report by Allan Peters]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] LUSAKA Feb 6 SAPA — A team of Angolan refugee leaders will leave here later

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this month on a fact-finding mission to Angola ahead of voluntary repatriations scheduled to start in June.

Accompanied by officials of Zambia's Government and the office of the U.N. High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), the team will assess the peace process in Angola and visit prospective resettlement areas to get an idea of the situation there.

On their return to Zambia, they will report back to fellow refugees here, according to Lameck Mwaba, Zambia's commissioner for refugees.

"We are trying by all means to educate these people (the Angolan refugees) about what to expect when they return home," said Mwaba. "Most of them know what to expect, but we want to ensure that all of them have the correct information upon which to make up their minds to return home voluntarily."

About 105,000 of the estimated 360,000 Angolan refugees scattered in roughly 35 countries are in Zambia. Other nations with large contingents are Zaire (200,000) and Congo (12,000).

The 19-year civil war which they fled ended, on paper, when a peace accord was signed in Lusaka in November 1994 by the Angolan Government [FAA] and the rebel National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA).

However, reports since then of skirmishes between government troops and UNITA fighters have made the refugees apprehensive about returning home.

Plans to repatriate them from Zambia were worked out at a July 1995 meeting here between the UNHCR and the governments of Zambia and Angola, and fine-tuned at a follow-up meeting between the three sides, held in November in Luanda.

The repatriation is expected to cost the UNHCR 44 million dollars. It is scheduled to start in June and end later in the year, but much will depend on the evolution of the situation in a country that has known little peace in the past three decades.

Angola gained independence from Portugal in 1975 after a bloody liberation war, but fighting broke out around independence between the ruling Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) and rebel groups, mainly UNITA.

The hostilities sent thousands of Angolans fleeing to neighbouring Zambia and Zaire as well as other nations. A few returned home after a 1990 peace pact that led to the holding of elections in October 1992. However, many more fled when the civil war resumed in November of that year after UNITA refused to accept its defeat at the polls.

Whether the refugees agree to return home this year will depend on whether the former belligerents comply with the Lusaka protocol, whose provisions include a cease-fire and the setting up of a government of national unity.

A new army is also to be formed after fighters from both sides are disarmed and demobilised.

But the protocol has come under a great deal of strain, with the two sides repeatedly accusing each other of violating the cease-fire.

Talks between military leaders of the FAA and UNITA on demobilisation were interrupted in October last when an unidentified gunman shot at the Luanda residence of UNITA military chief Gen. Arlindo Pena Ben Ben. UNITA described the incident as an attempt to kill its military chief.

Then, in December, UNITA suspended the peace process after government forces attacked rebel-held diamond fields.

According to the United Nations, just over one percent of the some 62,500 UNITA fighters had reported by last week to quartering areas set up to receive them.

UN Secretary-General Butrus Butrus-Ghali expressed concern Friday [2 February] that "more than one year after the signing of the Lusaka Protocol, the quartering of UNITA troops — one of the central elements in the peace process — has not made any significant progess."

### Zambia: MMD Members Reportedly Invade Opposition Party Offices

*MB0702184796 Lusaka THE POST in English 29 Dec 95 pp 1, 3*

[Report by Mukalya Nampito and Goodson Machona]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] MMD [Movement for Multiparty Democracy] cadres with the support of their party's national secretary, health minister Michael Sata, on Wednesday [20 December] stormed into the offices of the opposition ZDC and beat up female members.

The cadres later dragged two Zambia Democratic Congress (ZDC) members to the police to be arrested for defaming President Chiluba.

And the ZDC duo were until last night still in custody without being formerly charged.

Trouble started when the MMD cadres burst into the ZDC office in Lusaka's Soweto disrupting a closed meeting the ZDC women were having there on Wednesday afternoon.

"Five MMD cadres came in asking what was happening. They forced their way into the office and started tearing

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down posters on the wall, they slapped and kicked the women," said an eye witness, Nebat Daka, in an interview from Lusaka central police station last night.

In the process the MMD cadres spotted ZDC campaign posters on the wall which carried a picture of President Chiluba side by side with his predecessor Kenneth Kaunda with crosses marked on the two presidents.

President Chiluba and former president Kaunda's faces on the poster are both crossed with an 'X' with accompanying words that they are men not to be allowed to rule Zambia again. This annoyed the MMD cadres.

"They started beating up the women telling them that they had insulted President Chiluba," Daka said.

According to another witness Edwin Mumba it was at this time that two ZDC male officials Sweven Musonda and Oliver Simasiku ran to the rescue of their women but MMD descended on them, beat them up and dragged them to Soweto market police post.

On assessment, Soweto market police declined to arrest the two ZDC members but the MMD cadres drove the two men to Lusaka central police station where they were readily received and have been held in custody without being charged since Wednesday 16:00 hours.

The ZDC leadership has condemned the MMD behaviour especially its national secretary Sata for what it called "political thuggery".

"This is typical Sata behaviour. He is the best product of UNIP [United National Independence Party]-type violence. The man is thin on theory except violence. ZDC wants civilised political conduct, the burden now lies on MMD because violence will be met with violence," ZDC deputy secretary general Azwell Banda warned in an interview at central police station last night.

When contacted Sata confirmed giving instructions to his cadres on the issue but declined they included violence.

"I was informed about the posters and I advised that they be taken to the police for proper action. Nobody is stopping them from campaigning against President Chiluba but defacing his picture is a criminal offence," Sata said in a telephone interview last night.

Sata, however, insisted ZDC deserved to be punished for the posters. "Putting a cross on the face of the President is assaulting his character," Sata said adding that the same could however not be said about the cross on Kaunda's face.

"Kaunda is no longer Republican president, Chiluba is and there is a law which protects him from such abuses," Sata said.

When reminded that in 1991, he too tore across Kaunda's face on UNIP campaign posters and defaced it with various marks but police never arrested him Sata replied: "That was Kaunda's police, this is now MMD police. If they did not arrest it's their fault."

By 20:00 hours last night Banda and ZDC trustee David Mwitumwa were still trying to secure the release of their members.

They had almost succeeded when a senior police officer reversed a decision to charge the two with defamation of the President and release them on bond because Banda allegedly passed a foul remark against the officer.

Banda had remarked that the "officer had been rude to me". The maximum penalty for defaming a president is three years imprisonment without an option of a fine.

**Zambia: Police Intervene in Clash Between UNIP, MMD Supporters**

*MB0702174996 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 7 Feb 96*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] There have been disturbances in the Zambian capital, Lusaka. Political tension is running high as parties prepare for general elections later this year. The old ruling party, UNIP [United National Independence Party], is already going up through the gears, especially as its former leader Kenneth Kaunda has made a comeback and taken over the reigns again. But a UNIP rally in Lusaka went wrong when supporters of the ruling MMD [Movement for Multiparty Democracy] came on the scene closely followed by police. From Lusaka, Jowie Mwiinga faxed this report:

Several people were injured today when police tried to stop clashes between two rival political groups in Lusaka. Many of the injuries were caused by police buttons and boots. The police fired tear gas and battered several people to try to separate cadres of the ruling Movement for Multiparty Democracy, the MMD, and the opposition United National Independence Party youth wings.

The trouble started when MMD youths tried to disrupt a peaceful demonstration by UNIP, which was staged to register their support for the former President Kenneth Kaunda. The MMD youth heckled the demonstrators and taunted them with political songs. Police then moved in to contain the situation. However, they were heavily criticized for using undue force to restrain

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a small band of unruly youths. UNIP officials also complained that their demonstration was hampered from the start by the heavy police presence. More than 300 officers were assigned to oversee the demonstrators, who numbered fewer than 200.

Today's demonstration was the first to be held in the capital since the Supreme Court scrapped the controversial law requiring politicians to seek police permits to hold public gatherings. Originally, the demonstration was organized as a show of solidarity among UNIP supporters but this quickly turned into a march for press freedom. UNIP members called for the release of the three journalists of THE POST arrested yesterday for purportedly being in possession of a banned publication. It was still unclear whether the reporters would be granted bail or appear in court.

## Zimbabwe

### Zimbabwe: Mugabe Demands UK Funds To Prevent Farm Seizures

*MB0702163196 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1531 GMT 7 Feb 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] MUZARABANI Feb 7 SAPA — President Robert Mugabe on Wednesday warned the Zimbabwe government would take over large scale commercial farms for resettling millions of landless people unless the British government paid.

Addressing a rally at Muzarabani in the Zambezi valley at the start of his presidential campaign, Mugabe said ZANU-PF [Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front] had already tasked provincial councillors to identify farms for compulsory acquisition. "We cannot keep on using our tax payers' money to buy our land. That money has to be used for other things. If the British fail to give us money we shall not fail to buy our land," he said.

The land issue is said to be one of the themes in Mugabe's campaign in trying to show rural voters their interests are best set by ZANU-PF. Mugabe is facing a challenge from his past rivals — Rev Ndabaningi Sithole of ZANU Ndonga and Abel Muzorewa of United Parties — whom he said opposed land acquisition during negotiations that brought about Zimbabwe's independence in 1980.

Under the Lancaster House agreement of 1979 the British government provided UK20 million (ZD280 million [Zimbabwe dollars]) to buy farms for resettlement. About 60,000 families were settled before farms were sold out in 1988.

Mugabe said his government no longer had money for resettlement but would not let the problem of landlessness continue to the year 2000. "We would like to negotiate with the farmer, we don't want to grab the land but this is what would happen if the British don't want to pay," he said.

The ZANU-PF executive in Mashonaland West had already identified farms for resettlement.

### Zimbabwe: Finance Group To Help With Farmers' Debt Repayments

*MB0702084796 Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE (THE FARMING GAZETTE Supplement) in English 18 Jan 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The $450 million loan facility which the Agricultural Finance Corporation [AFC] is to raise through a flotation of its bonds for on-lending to farmers to enable them to repay their crippling debts over three years is likely to be in place later this month.

Commercial Farmers Union [CFU] president Peter MacSporran told THE FARMER magazine that there were only a couple of small technical details to be wound up. Farmers would however probably have to pay the recovery finance granted at an interest rate of about 28 percent compared to between 23 and 25 percent had the facility been put in place earlier.

Although details of the flotation are not yet available, a CFU official late last year said 25 percent of the six-year bonds would be open to foreign investors.

Bonds are long-term, fixed interest borrowings by governments, banks and companies which are sold to raise capital. The bonds can be traded and their prices fluctuate according to what happens to other interest rates.

The AFC which is to become the Agri-Bank with effect from next April, plunged into the red last year to the tune of $150 million. This figure, a more than 200 percent increase over the previous year, was in the form of bad loans. The bad debts mostly owed by small-scale farmers came about as result of drought.

The farmers had a long time been pleading with financial institutions to reschedule their debts. It has, however since been reported that the AFC would take over 28 farms belonging to heavily indebted farmers.

### Zimbabwe: Investment Center Criticized for Neglecting Blacks

*MB0702084896 Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 18 Jan 96 p 8*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The criteria used by the Zimbabwe Investment Centre [ZIC] in disbursing funds meant to support local investment have come under

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heavy criticism from members of the Indigenous Business Development Centre [IBDC] in Manicaland who allege the majority of blacks rarely benefit from such facilities.

Manicaland regional IBDC President Misheck Beta told THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in Mutare last week that a lot of his members complained that there was a total lack of transparency in the manner ZIC disbursed the funds as the majority of blacks supposed to benefit from the facility were still being disadvantaged.

Beta made reference to the $777 million African Development Bank [ADB] loan facility last year, saying the time the facility was said to have been available and the time when the funds were said to have been exhausted left the majority of blacks in the cold.

"The facility was available in September but by November the funds were already depleted. What it means is that only those corporations and a few blacks in Harare with efficient communication facilities managed to secure funding for their projects.

"The majority of those who secured funding are companies which have been in business for years and have no intention of creating employment for the youths roaming the streets in the country," Beta said.

He said the disbursement was well-orchestrated and designed in a manner to disadvantage the majority of black businessmen in rural areas who complain of ineffective transport and communication facilities and added that should the next loan facility be handled in the same manner, black businessmen will be forced to make representations to the government.

He pointed out that the loan facilities being handled by ZIC could be transferred to other institutions if it was proved that the centre was not supportive of policies put in place to promote blacks and local investment.

He also said the centre should inform the beneficiaries of the funds about the banks which were sitting on applications handed in by black entrepreneurs as there was a lot of misinformation from some of the commercial banks.

"We want to know which banks are lazy so that they can be isolated when the facility is made available in future," he said.

He lamented that some banks were taking more than two weeks to process an application adding that by the time a project was handed over to ZIC an indigenous businessman is told that there is no money. He said ZIC should prepare a public document detailing how the $777 million ADB loan was disbursed for the rural businessmen to be convinced that the majority of their members benefited from the funding.

**Zimbabwe: ZBC Orders News Blackout on Opposition Politicians**

*MB0702092896 Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 18 Jan 96 p 1*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation [ZBC] has imposed a news blackout on politicians Margaret Dongo, Lawrence Mudehwe, and Harare businessman Strive Masiyiwa — a move which observers say is an attempt to stifle independent opinion and the freedom of reporters.

The move, sources said this week, was meant to exclude from the airwaves views thought to be different to those held by government and ZANU [Zimbabwe African National Union] PF [Patriotic Front]. Sources said management at the corporation were not happy with the continued coverage of Dongo, Mudehwe and Masiyiwa and efforts to "kill" stories on the trio were already underway.

Journalists at the ZBC told THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE they were irked by a circular issued on January 5 1996 instructing them to refer stories on the three to chief-sub-editors, who wield powers to censor news clips. "The mere fact that the circular is singling out the three shows that the corporation intends to limit their coverage," said a source, who remarked that professionalism at ZBC was being compromised willy-nilly.

THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE is in possession of the circular which reads in part: "All stories on Margaret Dongo, Councillor Mudehwe and Strive Masiyiwa on the proposed introduction of the cellular phone should be referred to the chief subs for radio news before being used in our bulletins".

The circular is counter-signed by Naison Neganje and Alice Mutema, chief-sub-editors for the English and national languages desks respectively. Neganje vehemently denied the circular was meant to stifle press freedom at the corporation. To buttress the claims that independent opinion at ZBC was not being entertained, other sources said this week a panel discussion featuring Dongo, among other panellists drawn from various NGOs [nongovernmental organization], was pulled off the air following a directive from management. The sources said ZBC bosses felt Dongo was enjoying too much "unnecessary" publicity.

Dongo, who trounced ZANU PF candidate Vivian Mwashita to grab the Harare South parliamentary seat

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last November, said this week she was not surprised by the news blackout.

"The blackout came into effect the moment I won the Harare South seat. I heard from within the system that there was a directive not to cover me," said Dongo who enjoyed immense media coverage from both the electronic and print media before going independent.

There is a general consensus among political commentators that ZANU PF, still smarting from the Harare South and Mutare debacles, would use all forces and apparatus at its disposal to get even with Dongo and Mudehwe, another renegade who thwarted a ruling party executive mayoral hopeful, John Mvundura, to land the hot seat in Mutare.

"ZANU PF is anxious to get square both with Dongo and Mudehwe. It wants to maintain a tight grip on the population hence its control of the country's only broadcasting station," said outspoken political analyst, John Makumbe.

Makumbe said ZBC was being used by ZANU PF to suppress Press freedom in the country. "This is a negation of democracy," he said.

The Zimbabwe Union of Journalists [ZUJ] added its voice to the growing chorus of citizens questioning ZANU PF's octopus grip on the country's only broadcasting station.

"It is a shame for ZBC management to impose a blackout on these three Zimbabweans at a time when the media in the country was being democratised," said a ZUJ spokesman. "We urge all journalists at the corporation to carry on reporting on Dongo, Mudehwe and Masiyiwa".

Masiyiwa, the chairman of Retrofit Holdings whose wholly-owned subsidiary Econet plans to introduce the first cellular network in the country, expected to create more than 2,500 jobs, took government to court for refusing to allow his company to establish the cellular network.

The High Court has since ordered the PTC to grant Retrofit a licence, under existing legislation, to operate a cellular service.

"ZBC is the only one in a position to say why they have written such a circular," Masiyiwa said.

The censoring of news at ZBC is not unusual, observers note. Last year a producer and presenter of one programme were summoned to appear before Deputy Information Minister, Oppah Rushesha, to explain why "independent thinkers" had been given the floor to bash ZANU PF and government's human rights record.

The Director of Information, Bornwell Chakaodza, dissociated his ministry from the news blackout at ZBC saying it was the corporation's own internal arrangement.

ZBC Director-General Edward Moyo was not available for comment this week as he was on a tour of ZBC facilities outside Harare.

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## Guinea

### Guinea: Emissary From Liberia Delivers Taylor Message, Comments

*AB0702223296 Conakry Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique de Guinee in French 1945 GMT 7 Feb 96*

[FBIS Translated Text] President Lansana Conte today received in audience Mr. Eastman, an emissary from Charles Taylor, vice chairman of the Liberian Council of State and leader of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia. Mr. Eastman told General Conte that he was very happy and relieved by how the events that shook the Guinean capital last week ended. In response, the president, on behalf of the Guinean people and government, expressed his sincere gratitude for the support and friendship of Vice President Taylor. After the audience, Mr. Eastman, who was accompanied by Mr (Sacko) answered newsmen's questions:

[Begin Eastman recording in English fading into French translation] First of all, I would like to express to the Guinean people my feelings of happiness and gratitude for being once again in Guinea, a country that I visited many times as deputy foreign minister under the late President Tubman administration and then as foreign minister in the same period. Since we arrived, we have had the opportunity to tour the city a bit, and I confess that we are happy to note that the situation has returned to normal.

Concerning the purpose of our visit to Conakry, I will say that as soon as the vice chairman of the Council of State heard about the tragic event that occurred in Guinea, he decided to dispatch a mission here, even before the Council of State made its decision. We are here as the representative of Vice Chairman Taylor to convey to President Conte his joy and happiness to see that the tragic situation has been brought under control in the interest of the Guinean people. He decided to dispatch a mission to Conakry before the Council of State made its decision because of the warm reception accorded him and the friendship expressed to him by President Conte and the entire Guinean people during his latest visit to Guinea three months ago. That is why, when the tragic event occurred in the sister country of Guinea led by President Conte, he was forced to react immediately by sending us here with a special message for Gen. Conte, the head of state and his brother.

Actually, we delivered Mr. Taylor's message to President Conte, and in response, he charged us with a mission, that is to tell Mr. Taylor to do everything possible to use his influence within the council to restore peace in his country, Liberia. President Conte said this because he is convinced that once peace is restored in Liberia, it will be restored in Sierra Leone and necessarily in Guinea too, since the three countries are members of the Mano River Union. I was the secretary general of the organization for five years. When I return to Liberia, I will make it a duty to convey faithfully the message President Conte has sent to Vice Chairman Taylor, and I confess that we are returning home more comforted as a result of the advice we received from the Guinean leader. [end recording]

Also present at the audience along with the president were Foreign Minister Kebe Zoumanigui, Private Presidential Adviser Nabi Yolla, and Sidiki Kobele Keita, private principal secretary at the civilian office of the President. The others are Alpha Camara, high commissioner for information, and Mamadou Ba Diabate, director of the press office of the Presidency.

### Guinea: Ministry Denies BBC, RFI, News Reports on Meeting

*AB0702134796 Conakry Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique de Guinee in French 1245 GMT 7 Feb 96*

[FBIS Translated Text] We bring you this official denial signed by Interior Minister Alseny Rene Gomez:

The Ministry of Interior and Security formally and flatly denies all the information reported by BBC, RFI, and Africa No.1 concerning a alleged meeting which the interior minister is said to have attended. The interior minister has not given any instructions concerning the aforementioned facts.

The government warns all those who attempt, through false information and rumors, to bring into question the gains of our people.

Issued in Conakry on 7 February and signed by Interior and Security Minister Mr. Alseny Rene Gomez.

## Niger

### Niger: Radio Reports Rebel Attack on Dirkou, Casualty Figures

*AB0702130296 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French 1200 GMT 7 Feb 96*

[Defense Ministry communique — date not given]

[FBIS Translated Text] We bring you this communique from the Ministry of National Defense. The locality of Dirkou was subjected to heavy armed attack — mortar and artillery attack — yesterday afternoon around 1400. The attack was launched by elements of the Democratic Revival Front [FDR]. The very strong and brutal anti-tank counterattack launched by soldiers of the 2d and

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25th military units in Dirkou forced the enemy to retreat.

The partial casualty figures are as follows: One dead and three seriously injured among the national Armed Forces; the casualty figures among the civilian population have not yet been established, but there was very extensive material damage.

On the enemy side, 11 assailants were killed; one 1405-mm Toyota vehicle was destroyed, and one Toyota bus, a command jeep, and a large quantity of arms and ammunition were retrieved.

The blind bombardment of Dirkou Military Camp and village by FDR rebels led by (Barkar Warzougou) comes at a time when the entire nation is striving to reconcile all its peoples and the chairman of the National Salvation Council [CNS] has engaged in direct negotiations with all armed rebel factions on restoring general and definitive peace, in accordance with the 24 April 1995 peace agreement.

However, the situation has been brought under control, and calm has returned to Dirkou.

On behalf of the CNS and the government, the minister of national defense reaffirms his determination to ensure peace and social quietude in the entire national territory, and calls on the entire population to be more vigilant.

**Niger: Separatist Spokesman Says 34 Killed in Attack on Dirkou**

*AB0702140596 Paris AFP in English 1358 GMT 07 Feb 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Abidjan, Feb 7 (AFP) — Thirty-four people, including 30 soldiers, have been killed in a rebel attack on a northeast Niger village, a spokesman for the separatist group told AFP in the Ivory Coast Capital on Wednesday.

A defence ministry statement earlier Wednesday said 11 rebels and one soldier died Tuesday afternoon when rebels of the Democratic Revival Front (FDR), an underground separatist movement formed by youths of Toubou, Arab and Kanouri ethnic groups, used artillery and mortars in an attack on the village of Dirkou, 1,300 kilometers (800 miles) northeast of the capital.

"The casualty figures given by the government were not true," Issa Lamine, who claims to be a spokesman for the FDR, told AFP by telephone after confirming the rebel group carried out the attack.

Thirty government soldiers were killed and many injured in the incident, said Lamine.

"The rebels lost four men and two were injured," he said, adding that military vehicles, including transporters of heavy weapons, were damaged in the attack.

Lamine also said there had been clashes over the last two days between the FDR and the Niger army in the Lake Chad region, close to the border with Chad and Nigeria in the exteme southeast of Niger, where there had been "numerous deaths".

"Fighting is now continuing around the village of Tchratchra (near Bosso, 1,150 kilometers/710 miles east of Niamey)" he added.

"Since the change of government in Niamey, with whom we had preliminary contacts, there have been attacks on our bases and we are now on the defensive in the south and on the offensive in the north."

According to the defence ministry statement, which made no reference to incidents in the southeast, "the situation is under control. Calm has returned to Dirkou."

The statement said the (Dirkou) attack took place "at a time when all of Niger is trying to pull itself together and when the president of the National Salvation Council is engaged in direct dialogue with all armed rebel elements with a view to bringing about overall and definitive peace."

"The ministry of defence reaffirms its determination to assure peace and social calm across the entire country," it said, going on to invite "all the populaton to be more vigilant."

The attack comes ten days after the military coup that toppled president Mahamane Ousmane and led to the creation of a junta led by former chief of staff Colonel Ibrahim Mainassara.

The FDR emerged in the extreme southeast of Niger in 1994 shortly before the authorities signed a deal with Tuareg rebels, which would grant their community a degree of autonomy.

The FDR wants autonomy in two western regions, Kawar and Manga, and for several months has sought to be included in various peace talks between different rebel groups and the government.

**Niger: Dirkou Attack Survivors Evacuated to Niamey**

*AB0702210396 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French 1900 GMT 7 Feb 96*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] It should be recalled that 12 people were killed and 8 others were wounded in an attack on the locality of Dirkou. This attack, which is attributed to the Democratic Revival Front, a clandestine

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movement which was set up a year ago by youths from the Toubou, Arab, and Kanouri ethnic groups and which is demanding autonomy for the Kawar and Manga regions.

Barely 24 hours after the attack, a Dornier aircraft of the Niger Armed Forces this afternoon evacuated to Niamey the wounded and the dead whom we have to deplore unfortunately within the army. The survivors were welcome at the National Air Base by the chairman of the National Salvation Council, Colonel Ibrahim Barre Mainassara who was with his close aides. [passage omitted]

## Nigeria

### Nigeria: Radio Stresses Need To Review Foreign Policy

*AB0702225096 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1800 GMT 7 Feb 96*

[Commentary by Tunde Oluwabomi]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Nigeria's foreign policy had a push in 1975, when the late General Murtala Muhammed took over the reins of power. [The] Murtala Muhammed administration came at a time when many African countries were confronted with a multitude of problems. These problems went from economic to political and social unrest. This was the time Nigeria was basking in the euphoria of oil power. This created an enabling environment for the country to be regarded as a big brother in Africa. Nigeria was always to come to the aid of many African countries in financial distress. Africa became the centerpiece of her foreign policy. There was pride in Nigeria as her ego was at the peak. That was the good era of oil boom.

Unfortunately, things have changed. Many African nations who at that time looked on Nigeria for economic and social assistance have silently rebuilt their economy and have, therefore, created a conducive atmosphere for their people to remain at home. The emigration into Nigeria of many indigens of these African countries, notably Ghana, Chad, Mali, the Sudan, Sierra Leone, and Benin Republic has stopped. These Africans have now found solace and succor in their homes. In Nigeria, things are not the same again. The side effects of her mono-economy are now transparent in different spheres of her national life. Nigerians are facing economic and social hardship.

Since nature and development are not static but dynamic, it is high time for the government to take a review of its foreign policy. In this case, there is an urgent need to scale down financial commitments to foreign nations, while efforts should be focused on local economic diplomacy. It should not be too much, therefore, for the present government to declare a state of economic emergency for the rebuilding of all economic structures in the country. This is the reason why a shift of her foreign policy initiative may be necessary. As Africa remains the centerpiece of Nigeria's foreign policy, emphasis should equally be placed on the development of the nation internally for a purposeful future. The prestige and pride of any nation lies in its ability to properly feed its people, provide shelter and gainful employment opportunities.

This is the time our policymakers should start cracking and work toward giving a purposeful direction for the people and posterity. It is only when this is done that the issue of our nationals running to foreign countries under the guise of seeking greener pastures could be curtailed. It is sad, however, that Nigeria's diplomatic initiative in protecting her citizens abroad has been weak. This, no doubt, must have contributed to the careless manhandling of her citizens in foreign lands at the slightest misdemeanor without recourse to diplomatic [words indistinct] and reciprocity. Nigeria, by all standards, has been a country that has a good accommodation policy to all people worldwide. Never in the history of this country had our security agents maltreated foreign nationals under any flimsy excuse. This hospitality should no doubt be reciprocated to Nigerians overseas with the exception of those who had no positive goal for their foreign tours. In such a case, it is expected that the course of the law should prevail.

It must be stressed, however, with the dynamism that has befallen every facet of life, a review of our foreign policy is very inevitable. The geopolitical situation worldwide, which has not been static for many years, is enough evidence for a review of the nation's foreign posture. This will, no doubt, give the country a lift and inject (?modern) diplomatic drive that will not only boost the nation's image but create a better congenial atmosphere for increased international trade and a reshape of her local economy for the gainful employment of her numerous unemployed and the provision of adequate shelter for all and sundry. With this, political asylum seekers will stop and assist in the development of the nation.

Nigeria should by now be known in theory and in practice as the leader of the black race given its posture of continued assistance in liberating African nations, but the acts of provocation and mudslingings from fellow African nations call for a reshape of her foreign policy. One hopes that the head of state, General Sani Abacha, will address this issue in the 1996 budget.

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## Sierra Leone

### Sierra Leone: Government Denies Attacking Rebels During Cease-Fire

*AB0702202596 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 7 Feb 96*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The cease-fire in Sierra Leone looked distinctly if not permanently sick yesterday when the RUF [Revolutionary United Front] rebels claimed that as far as they were concerned, the whole deal was off. They claimed that government forces had been violating the cease-fire by attacking rebel positions and that, of course throws into question the possibility of holding elections as planned on the 26th of this month, but now the government of General Maada Bio has responded. From Freetown, Victor Sylver telexed this report:

The military authorities in Freetown have expressed surprise and anger at the RUF decision to abandon the cease-fire on the grounds that government troops had violated it. The new head of defense information, Lieutenant Colonel Kess Boya, breathing down the telephone from military headquarters, told me that at no time had government forces attacked any rebel position. Such a statement from the RUF was false and had no relation to what was happening on the ground. The defense department said that they have recorded about four major instances where the RUF attacked government forces. Major John Milton, deputy director at Defense Information, told me that they had now received reports of a number of attacks carried out by the RUF in the east of the country. One place attacked two days ago, he said, was Mono Junction in the Kenema District. This once thriving commercial center is now practically desolate. The Army insists that on all occasions, it's been the RUF who have been the aggressors. All we did, they insist, was to maintain our positions.

Meanwhile, with less than three weeks to go before the planned elections, it's been announced that another national consultative conference is to be convened to decide what should happen. The meeting will be held next Monday [12 February] and delegates will be asked if they've had second thoughts about the 26 February date for elections agreed at the last conference.

### Sierra Leone: President, RUF's Sankoh Hold Discussions by Radio

*AB0702230096 Freetown SLBS Radio in English 2200 GMT 7 Feb 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The leader of the Revolutionary United Front [RUF], Corporal Foday Sankoh, said today that the problems of Sierra Leone must be resolved by Sierra Leoneans without foreign intervention. Speaking to the head of state and chairman of the NPRC [National Provisional Ruling Council], Brigadier General Julius Maada Bio, on a radio link at Defense Headquarters this afternoon, he said the one-week cease-fire was declared principally to demonstrate the movement's intention to negotiate peace. On the question of extending the cease-fire, the rebel leader said he needed time to consult the RUF high command. He told the head of state to beware of people who are against the peace process.

Earlier Brig. Gen. Maada Bio called on the RUF to suggest a place and time for the first direct talks to begin. The head of state told the rebel leader that he was confident that once the talks begin, peace would be achieved. According to our reporter, who witnessed the conversation, the rebel leader promised to get in touch with the authorities in Freetown again on Saturday [10 February] afternoon.

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